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similes, if one may so state the matter, are that the present waterways movement is "such stuff as dreams are made of" and is about on a parity with the South Sea Company speculation. To quote: "Our demagogues and boomers have not begun to urge the capitalization of companies for making oil from sunflower seed and they do not need to import rival asses from Spain or elsewhere, but they are all 'clamoring for an undertaking that shall in due time be revealed.'" And there is much more of similarly delicately veiled import. Apparently the author wanted to be as controversial as possible. He selects sentences from Messrs. Roosevelt, Knox, and others as his texts and proceeds to riddle their ideas, being not at all troubled if, in so doing, he is drawn into very unimportant side issues.

With all the chaff there is a very considerable measure of good, sound wheat. Mr. Leighton (consulting hydrographer to the Internal Waterways Commission) has his scheme for impounding the waters of the Upper Ohio River Valley very effectively treated. Strong cases are also made against the lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway; against the canalization of the Ohio River; and against the shallow canals throughout the entire country. Many illustrations, maps, and diagrams give the discussion interest and definiteness. Admitting deficiency in economic analysis, woeful lack of scientific bibliography, and much *non-sequitur* in logic, it still remains true that the student desiring thoroughly to sift this matter will find much of interest in Mr. Peyton's book.

After all, the work is not much more absurd in tone than the effusions of some of the advocates of internal waterways. Perhaps it may be prescribed as a good antidote. Meanwhile a sane and authoritative discussion of the whole problem is still to be written.

L. C. MARSHALL

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L'individualisme économique et social: ses origines—son évolution—ses formes contemporaines. Par ALBERT SCHATZ. Paris: Armand Colin, 1907. 12mo, pp. 590.

M. Schatz's book is an excellent account of the part which individualism has played in economic science and in social policy from the beginning of modern times in Europe to the present. The account, in the main, is necessarily confined to France and to England, or, rather, the English-speaking peoples. How it has happened that this philosophy of life, which the author rates as substantially sound, has had so slight an effect, on the whole, outside of these countries, is a point not satisfactorily discussed. This territorial limitation of the liberal-individualistic philosophy is a sufficiently curious and noteworthy phenomenon, and an account of the growth and ramifications of the manner of thinking which we call by this name should presumably have offered some explanation, at least as a working hypothesis, of its peculiarly restricted diffusion. While individualism has from time to time spread into other regions, and has even made a segment of history outside of the French-English region, e.g., in early modern Italy, it remains true that only within this region has this philosophy shown a spontaneous growth, and its excursions have been outward from this region rather than in the contrary direction. A further fact of the same kind

may be noted, a fact likewise brought out, without comment, by M. Schatz's survey, but also likewise not accounted for by him. While the earliest modern development and effects of individualism occur in Italy, followed presently by the French and later by the philosophers of the Low Countries, the lead falls to the English before modern times have advanced very far, and the lead afterward, until well into the nineteenth century at least, remains with them. It is characteristic of M. Schatz's discussion that the causes of this peculiar manner of growth and diffusion do not engage his attention. Indeed, well qualified as he seems to be for such an analysis, he does not go into the causal connection between the growth of individualism and the cultural situation out of which it arose and within which it flourished. His discussion of the origins and evolution of individualism, and of the liberalism based on it, is a tracing of its documentary derivation rather than a genetic account. But if this is to be accounted a fault it may perhaps be said that it is a deliberately chosen limitation of the field of inquiry rather than a matter of oversight. If so it is to be regretted that the author should have felt constrained so to limit the scope of his inquiry.

An interesting outcome of this study is the emphasis thrown on the continuity of economic science and of liberal policy throughout the period since the predominance of mercantilism. Seen in the light of their philosophical and psychological preconceptions, the various schools appear to be variants and phases of a common scheme, gradually unfolding and maturing by the help of controversies that prove in the outcome to have been nothing more serious than factional disputes about matters of detail. Substantial discrepancies are absent from the general scheme of modern economic science. They occur only between the successful main line of individualistic thought and the transient reassertion of older ideals. But hitherto individualism has held the field, even though its forces have latterly been scattered and disorganized in a greater degree than once was the case.

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The Labor History of the Cripple Creek District. A Study in Industrial Evolution. By BENJAMIN MCKIE RASTALL. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1908. 8vo, pp. 166. 50 cents.

This monograph describes the strikes at Cripple Creek in 1894 and 1903-4. The author was a resident of Colorado at the time of the later strike and in 1905 spent some time in Cripple Creek and its vicinity. The study is based not only on the printed sources but also on interviews and manuscript reminiscences and court records. It is doubtful if any labor conflict has ever been subjected to a more minute and thorough investigation. In fact so detailed is the inquiry that material is not accessible for checking up the statements. The author exhibits throughout, however, such fairness and good judgment in weighing contradictory testimony as to give entire confidence in the accuracy of his narrative. He may justly be said to have put upon record a definitive account of the two disturbances.

The main point of interest in any account of the miners' strikes of the